

# Sugar and Plantation News

## LABOR TROUBLES AN INFLUENCE

Sales At New York Confined To  
Nearby "Distressed"  
Raw Sugars

European Consumption Has Been  
High In Spite Of War  
Conditions

Sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ending June 8 were 65,000 bags Porto Rico, 75,000 bags Cuban, and 12,000 San Domingo, all in port or at nearby position. Willett & Gray report Cuban centrals grinding 32, against 25 last week, and 28 in 1914, and stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 1,000,000 tons against 1,000,740 tons last week and 1,197,119 tons last year, a decrease of 127,432 tons from last year.

The week was slightly reactionary by reason of the refinery generally withdrawing from the market because in part at least of the troubled labor conditions in the harbor and at the refineries. A number of these difficulties have been settled, but sufficient still remain an influence in checking free business.

As a result, sugars arriving and about were without a market as before, and have been pressed on unwilling buyers at concessions, the sales of such at the close showing decline from 5 1/16c per lb. c. & f. last week to 5 1/16c c. & f. per lb. this week in the United States in port or about. This represents a slight but a small reaction when taken in connection with the former market of the previous week at the close.

Sales are reported to refiners and operators at 6 1/16c, giving the market a firmer tone.

Regarding present values from the basis of the statistical position of supplies and demand to October, little apprehension need be felt of any material decline, and a recovery, to some extent of lost values will not be surprising before very long.

Receipts of the week and total stocks increased, and meltings fell off slightly for reasons given. The increase in stocks is all for account of importers, the refiners' stocks showing a slight decrease. Full-duty sugar also declined, the last sales being at 5 1/16c c. & f.

Renewed enquiry is noted on the C. O. B. Cuba basis, and a fair figure of sugar has been sold, fully 10,000 tons, on private terms.

Visible Production Grows  
Cuban receipts for the week at 48,515 tons continue in good size, notwithstanding the shutting down of 10 centrals during the week, leaving 32 grinding on June 5. Exports continue of fairly good size at 82,803 tons total, and which were distributed, 46,483 tons to the U. S. Atlantic Ports, 11,600 tons to New Orleans and 24,720 tons to Europe. Stocks are in consequence reduced to 859,841 tons.

Corrected visible production to May 31 is 2,709,700 tons, against 2,172,713 tons last year and 2,244,223 tons in 1914. The production for the month of May, 1916, was 440,897 tons, while 417,621 tons were produced in May last year. Visible production to June 3 is 2,733,957 tons, and compares with the corresponding dates of the two previous years of 2,211,113 tons and 2,280,223 tons respectively. Weather has been unsettled, although rain is wanted in the western portions of the island.

Consumption High In France  
In France consumption for the year ending March 31, 1916, shows a falling off of only 8.7% as compared with a normal consumption, notwithstanding the war and attendant high prices. Beet sowings are 9.7% larger than last year, and weather and cultural conditions are far superior to last year.

Argentina is allowing raw of refined sugar to be imported temporarily free of duty until October 1, 1916, but not to exceed 30,000 tons.

In Japan and Formosa the 1915-1916 crop is expected to outturn 391,549 tons, an increase of over 10,000 tons from previous estimate.

The Porto Rico crop estimate is raised about 22,000 tons to 400,000 tons minimum.

## LIHUE BOYS LAND AND WATER IN KAUAI OWNED BY PRINCEVILLE

H. Hackfeld & Company stated yesterday that Lihue Plantation Company has purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Princeville Plantation Company, on Kauai. Princeville lands comprise about 4000 acres, of which 700 is rice land. There are about 2000 head of cattle with the ranch. Princeville plantation was one of the first sugar producers in the territory, but has not been raising cane for a long time.

In local business circles the price is regarded as a substantial one and an indication that the Lihue directors have much faith in the future business to be handled through the ranch, cattle and rice projects.

The chief value of the property lies in its water rights.

The consideration is reported to be \$250,000.

It is understood that the deal was negotiated by W. F. Sanborn, manager of the property, who had an option which was purchased by the Lihue company for \$10,000; also that Manager Sanborn retains a one-tenth interest in the plantation and will continue as its manager.

A. S. Wilcox has been the principal owner of the property and president of the corporation.

## H-109 SEEDLING REPLACING LAHAINA CANE AT EWA

Seedling cane H-109 is going to take the place of the old original Lahaina variety at Ewa according to all indications and up to the present there has been no sign of its being affected with the "Lahaina disease" which necessitated throwing out the good old Bourbon standby. Castle & Cooke stated yesterday that H-109 is a big yielder, the juice is excellent, and both plant and ratoon are extremely well suited to the conditions of soil on the Ewa cane lands. The management is using this variety all the time in replanting.

Two other seedlings have also proved to be exceptionally good, H-20, and H-27. The plantation is proceeding carefully with these and is also experimenting with a small way with other seedlings, including some which have been discovered growing as volunteers in their fields.

## Rubber Tapping Experiments

Teymann publishes the results of tapping experiments with Hevea bracteata trees in Sumatra by A. W. K. de Jong. A series of daily and alternate-day tapping tests were conducted with a number of Hevea rubber trees, the Fickenday process of tapping, which is supposed to increase the yield of latex, being compared with the usual method of tapping over a six-month period. The Fickenday process consists in a brief strip of the cork layer just under the cutout. A specially constructed knife is used for this purpose.

The results as a whole indicate that removing the cork layer tends to stimulate the latex flow in the earlier tapping, but that this effect decreases as the tapping continues and results in a smaller total yield over the whole tapping period than with the usual method of tapping.

## Diesel Expert Here

M. N. McLarney, representing the Nordberg Engine Company of Milwaukee is stopping off here for a week to look into the future possibilities of this market for steam and oil engines. He is a Diesel engine expert and has been touring Japan, Korea and Manchuria in the interests of this type of machinery. He is stopping at the Alexander Young Hotel.

reels and bags, which they will dispose of for prompt shipment at 25 points below their list prices.

Export sugars have been in light demand during the week, but business could probably be done at 6 1/16c net cash, in bond, basis.

## HONOKAA TROUBLES WORST IN HONOLULU

Plantation Management Could  
Not Have Avoided Disputes  
In Any Way

Bonus Due Each Man Will Be  
Paid When Situation Is  
Adjudicated

Honokaa and Kukuhihale labor troubles exist only in the heated imagination of certain Japanese editors and merchants in Honolulu, according to advice from Hawaii received by F. A. Schaefer & Company yesterday. The row was all news to the plantation manager.

There have been differences but they were something that could not have been anticipated. The root of the whole matter is simply this—practically all of the work at Honokaa and Pacific plantations is performed by the laborers on a contract basis. There are planting contracts, weeding, hoeing, cultivation and cutting contracts.

When the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association voted to increase the bonus and change its system of distribution May 7 they also made it retroactive, to cover April as well as May. The plantation had not dealt directly with the individual laborers employed but with the contractors. All that the manager knew was that John Jones' gang had turned out twenty men on April 1, twenty-four men on April 2, eighteen on April 3, and so on. Who the men were who had worked each day on each contract the management did not know and there was no way of finding out except by taking the word of the contractors and of the men composing the different gangs.

Almost Impossible  
This management has endeavored to do and the alleged troubles have been merely those incident to fitting in the claims of a thousand individual workmen not on the plantation time-keepers, but with the work records of the different contractors which did show on the plantation books.

Injustice may have resulted in individual cases. It would have been a miracle had this not been so. On the other hand unscrupulous or dishonest laborers, of which there are always a few in any camp, gang or community, saw here an opportunity to get paid when they had done no work and those have made the fullest use of their opportunities.

F. A. Schaefer & Company yesterday gave out the following statement: "W. P. Naquin, manager of Honokaa Sugar Company and Pacific Sugar Mill states that the bonus will be paid on Honokaa and Kukuhihale plantations just as soon as he knows who is entitled to the same. He has not refused to pay the bonus and knew of no contemplated strike or trouble until getting our mail on Sunday. He writes: 'Up to last June no time was taken of any of the contractors by plantation time-keepers, i.e., number of men only being taken, no individual work, on that account, it is very hard to determine just who is entitled to the bonus.'

"The distribution of this bonus to the individual men who worked twenty (20) days during the period preceding June 1, is absolutely under the control of the contractors. This fact, I understand, has been the cause of a considerable amount of trouble on other plantations. The trouble comes by making the bonus apply to months that had already passed; this especially applies to April, as the time was not then kept in a manner to determine who was entitled to the bonus."

## West Indian Cane Pests

In a recent report of the Imperial department of agriculture in the West Indies notes are given on insect pests of sugar cane on St. Kitts, also on root disease (Marasmius sacchari) destroying or stunting the cane, and on rind disease which was present in one locality in 1915, but did not appear during the period covered by this report.

Besides mention of insects injuring cotton, notes are given on a peculiar mottled appearance of the leaves, connected with a stunted growth of the plants, which produced an abnormal number of blooms and bolls, none of which matured. In other places there was a curling or crinkling of the leaves on the upper branches, coupled with entire absence of bolls. This trouble is thought to be the same as the one reported from St. Croix, which is supposed to be identical with leaf curl or tomosa described as occurring in the United States.

## Latest Market 'Dope'

One of the sugar houses received word from New York Monday that holders of Cuban raws for June delivery are asking 6.40 while for July delivery they are asking 6.45, the market being steady. Holders of Porto Rico are asking 6.14 with refiners bidding 6.08.

Yesterday further despatches were received stating that buyers are not interested in offerings. Weakness has developed in the raw market because there is practically no demand for refined. The spring has been unusually cold and backward all over the country so that the big summer demand for sugar that always accompanies hot weather has not developed.

## ENGLAND BUYS JAVAS AGAINST 1917 CROP

Japan Times Reports 1916 Java  
Crop Smaller Than Last Year's

Japan Times publishes the following Java statistics showing the export of Java sugar to different destinations during the period from April last year to the end of February this year, and for the corresponding period of the preceding year. They are as follows:

	1914-15	1915-16
To Asiatic countries	643,760	745,687
To Africa	61,150	98,143
To Australia	6,914	45,908
To Europe	506,406	293,078

Total . . . . . 1,278,230 1,144,516  
It will be seen that since the year before last no export has been made to the United States.

The export to Europe has decreased last year, but it is explained that this was because of the scarcity of vessels. Since April, however, the export to Europe is said to have increased greatly.

It is also pointed out that the rise in the price of the Cuban sugar year, has caused the British and French markets to be very anxious to get a Java supply, and the purchase of the new sugar by the British government is reported to have already totaled 510,000 tons.

Best Buy for 1917  
The latest telegram received by a sugar firm here announces that the British Government has already purchased 500,000 tons of the 1917 output, and this shows how keen is the demand for sugar in Europe. It is estimated that the European countries must purchase as much as 1,300,000 tons this year, a substantial increase over the 1,100,000 tons which was purchased last year.

The purchase of Java sugar may yet be insufficient, but it appears that the orders are not pushed on because of the high price. The buyers are waiting for a relaxation in price. In spite of the keen demand, the output of Java sugar has not made any increase in recent years.

## Japanese Prospects Good

The following is the list of figures showing the production in recent years:

	Tons
1910	1,241,726
1911	1,360,200
1912	1,406,509
1913	1,406,399
1914	1,404,942
1915	1,374,879
1916	1,350,000

Thus the amount of output has made no appreciable progress in the few years past, while the demand is increasing. It then follows that the price of sugar tends to rise for the time being, unless the production of beet sugar in Europe recovers its level before the war.

It is also natural that the Japanese sugar market will prosper from the high price, for the market price of the Japanese sugar is inevitably that of the prospects of the Java sugar trade.

## EXPORT SALES OF REFINED BUT DOMESTIC TRADE SLOW

Last Saturday, June 19, only twenty-two Cuban centrals were grinding according to cable advices received from New York by one of the sugar agencies. Sales at New York during the week were 150,000 bags Cuban, and 116,000 bags Porto Rico, the market closing steady. June delivery Cubas are being offered at 6.10 and July at 6.45, the brokers anticipating that these prices will continue through this week. Porto Rico are being offered at 6.14, buyers bidding 6.08.

Refiners sold 50,000 tons refined for export at prices in cube or domino shape, and for 1.25 per kilo for loaves. The domestic business is usually quiet. Heavy rains are falling in Cuba.

## SUGAR SITUATION ON FIRST OF JUNE

Willett & Gray Say that Strike  
Has Affected Market In  
New York

Statistically There is Indication  
of Renewal of Activity On  
Upward Side

Sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ending June 1 were 160,000 bags Cuban, 25,000 San Domingo and 5000 Porto Rico. Willett & Gray's report stated in part that central grinding was 42, against 53 last week, 102 last year and 33 in 1914.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together were 1,096,749 tons, against 1,144,813 tons last week and 1,218,617 tons last year, a decrease of 121,868 tons from last year.

Several holidays intervened during the week under review, which tended to keep the market quiet at the reopening of business on Wednesday. The close of transactions last week was 6.27c for nearly Cuba Centrals and 6.02c for Porto Rico.

The opening sales this week for same position were at 6.40c for Cuban, and with 6.14c to 6.27c asked for Porto Rico, but at the close the tone was easier, with sales at 6.33c for Cuban and Porto Ricos, with outport options at 6.14c.

Strike Has Ended  
The strike conditions remained unimproved until the close, when an agreement was made that a settlement was practically arranged.

Statistically the sugar situation favors some renewal of activity on the upward side of the raw sugar market during the month of June, but to what extent is more or less uncertain, as much still depends on the relations of labor to the different industries connected with sugar refining. Furthermore, some improvement in the demand for refined, both local and export, is needed to sustain any advance. At present the refined demand is limited.

More Sales to B  
Some inquiry is noted for Cubas on an f.o.b. Cuba basis at around 4.85c, and a fairly good business has been put through at about this figure.

Cuban receipts for the week at 46,914 tons show the natural falling off of production towards the end of the year. Total exports are large at 98,645 tons for the week, but only 60,645 tons for those destined U. S. Atlantic ports of 44,020, tons, with 7280 tons to New Orleans, while the shipments to Europe are large at 47,345 tons. The large exports have decreased the stock in Cuba from the high point of last week to 894,189 tons May 29, and on which date 49 Centrals continued grinding. Visible production to May 27 is 2,688,996 tons, against 2,162,092 tons last year and 2,223,328 tons in 1914.

Heavy Taxes On Sugar  
An France the government has assessed a tax on sugar as follows:

	For 100 kilos.
Crystallized and granulated	75.00
Customs duty and refining tax	8.00
Consumption tax	25.00
	Fcs 110.00

Equal to 0.708c per lb. at par of exchange to apply on sugars sold wholesale. The cost of package is also to be added.

For retailers the tax is to be fcs. 1.20 per kilo for granulated and fcs. 1.30 for sugar in cube or domino shape, and fcs. 1.25 per kilo for loaves. It is also expected to increase the consumption tax from fcs. 25 to fcs. 40 per 100 kilos, making the total tax per 100 kilos 120.00 per 100 kilos or 11.08c per lb.

Consumption Is Slow  
The demand has been limited to the requirements of new business, the country generally being satisfied to reduce their stocks on hand before buying again freely.

This puts the market into a possible position of increased strength and possible improvement in prices when buying is resumed. It seems a little too early yet to advise caution in buying and it may be that too much caution is already being exercised.

## INQUIRY IS BEGUN INTO CHIYO WRECK

Only Captain Bent and First Officer Sakai To Be  
Examined

Official inquiry into the loss of the Toyo Kinen Kaisha steamer Chiyo Maru, wrecked on Iema Islands Hongkong, March 31, was to begin at Tokyo yesterday.

Captain Ernest Bent and the chief officer, Hachiro Sakai, will be examined. The hearing is before Judge Takatori district court, before Judge Takatori and Judges Nagura and Katori, associates. The hearing is expected to last several days.

Bent Made Report  
On the order of the Tokyo marine court, Messrs. Hori and Shioda, engineers of the company, who were staying at Hongkong made an investigation of the disaster and of the causes leading to the accident. Soon after, Captain Bent submitted a report to Mr. Imai, Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong. Captain Bent and Chief Officer Sakai were also subjected to an examination and Marine Judge Nagura on their arrival at Yokohama on May 14. Inquiries were also put to the chief engineer and several other senior officers. Except Captain Bent and Chief Officer Sakai, no others will be heard at the examination. Until this formal inquiry nothing will be made public in reference to the preliminary inquiries.

The results of these inquiries by these officials have already been submitted to the Tokyo marine court.

Three Punishments Possible  
Is an interview Marine Judge Nagura, who is in charge of the preliminary examination, said:

"As Captain Bent is an American, an interpreter will be employed, when the hearing will be held. But since there will frequently occur many technical terms, it is a difficult matter to find a competent interpreter, one who is well versed in technical terms. The two officers will be permitted to have their lawyers. If there are no further disclosures in regard to the causes of the accident, the Chiyo case will be comparatively simple. Such cases are never so complicated as those in which there have been collisions between two vessels."

"There are three ways of punishing these officers if they are found to be responsible. The first is a reprimand; the second is temporary suspension of their certificates; the third, which is the most severe, is disqualification."

## SUGAR ON HAWAII

The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Kilua as awaiting shipment on Hawaii:

Olaa	26,354
Waialeale	14,000
Hilo Sugar	8,000
Onomua	12,378
Papeete	5,400
Honolulu	3,300
Hakalana	17,032
Laupahoehoe	23,730
Kaunakakai	3,288
Kukui	13,370
Hanalei Mill	11,619
Panahaui	7,678
Honokaa	22,600
Panaloa	2,000
Honoumou	8,000

## DADY WASTED TO A MERE SKELETON

With Terrible Eruptions—Crew  
Worse in Spite of Doctors—Would  
Scratch and Tear Flesh Unless  
Hands were Tied—Mother Says

HE WOULD HAVE DIED  
BUT FOR CUTICURA

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have some eruptions on his face. I had a physician treat him, but he grew worse. When they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, then on his chest, worse than the others. I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad that I had to tie his hands in cloth at night to keep him from scratching his face and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk."

"My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. So great was her faith in them that she gave me a small piece of the Soap to try and a little of the Ointment. I took them home without any faith, but to please her I tried it and it seemed to dry up the sores a little. I sent to a drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of the Ointment and followed directions. At the end of two months the sores were all well. He had never had any sores of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for the most wonderful Cuticura Remedies my precious child would have died from these terrible sores. I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and about three boxes of Ointment."

## SLIDES IN CANAL DELAY BRITISHER

Eurymachus Held Up Four Days  
While Dredges Remove Earth  
At Culebra

With 7000 tons of cargo for Vladivostok, Hongkong, Saigon and Singapore, the British steamer Eurymachus of the Blue Funnel line, Capt. F. Adcock master, entered port yesterday morning to take about 225 tons of bunker coal from the later island. She sailed yesterday afternoon for Vladivostok via Muroran.

Trouble Is Expected  
A tie-up in the Panama Canal hitherto unreported here, delayed the Eurymachus. She was held back four days while dredges were clearing the earth from the Culebra cut. Only a few vessels were waiting clearance at the time; at the Atlantic entrance there were only the Eurymachus, a Hall steamer and one or two others. The Eurymachus was drawing twenty-seven feet on an even keel when she passed through the cut. It appeared that the slides will give more or less trouble for a long time.

The Eurymachus sailed from New York May 17, Norfolk May 19 and Balboa May 21. A good passage through the Canal was had. No sail was sighted.

Men of the Eurymachus had not heard either of the great naval battle in the North Sea or of the loss of Earl Kitchener and his whole staff in the sinking of the British cruiser Hampshire off the Orkneys, the vessel has no wireless and she departed from Balboa before either occurred.

Another Blue Funnel Due  
Much of the cargo was automobiles and machinery. Some sulphur in barrels was carried as deck freight. The Eurymachus, formerly the Indra line steamer Inverclyde, is a vessel of 4995 gross tonnage and 3213 net.

The Blue Funnel steamer Eurymachus, Captain Alexander, formerly the Indra, is due Saturday from the Canal to take bunkers. The Eurymachus was the first of the old Indra vessels through the canal since the opening.

Of them piled between the East Coast and the Orient last year, and it is presumed they will continue to do so.

## P. & O. Ship Is Stopped By Japanese

That a Peninsula and Oriental liner, British, was held up on the high seas out of Shanghai by a Japanese warship was news brought to Honolulu by officers of the T. K. K. steamer Shinyo Maru, which arrived Monday from Yokohama and which sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning. This is no more than a rumor, for no details were obtainable, such as the time, names of the liner and man-of-war.

If true, this is the first stopping of a British liner by a Japanese man-of-war, although there have been numerous instances in which the ship was on the other foot. It may demonstrate that the holding-up of liners is a two-edged thing, for the British have Japanese liners, repeatedly, the first and most conspicuous case having been that of the T. K. K. steamer Tenyo Maru, from which nine Japs were removed last winter. This aroused violent protest in Japan.

## MATSON VESSELS TO LEAVE SOUND?

A cablegram received here yesterday from San Francisco said that there was a "possibility" of the Matson sailings from Puget Sound to the Islands being suspended. No details were given, nor was the cause stated, whether due to possible hostilities with Mexico, and taking over of the vessels by the government, or whether connected with the strike or some other purely commercial reasons.

No advice as to this has been received by Castle & Cooke, Matson agents. Had the strike not been settled Matson steamers might have abandoned the Sound run for a time, but the Hawaiian should be there looking now.

## KOREAN MAN FOUND STARVING IN BUSHES

Weak and half-starved after being discharged from the Kalihi detention station, four days ago, San Ko Go, a Korean, was found lying in a clump of bushes near the new prison yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the emergency hospital, where it was found that his condition was such that he required constant attention. He was removed to The Queen's Hospital. Go apparently was weak and sick when he left the detention station. He fell in the road near the station, and without food or care remained in the bushes until he was found.

## JAPANESE "DOCTOR" GETS BACK TO HIS OLD TRICKS

Kaneshige, a Japanese "doctor," recently convicted here of practicing without a license, is back at his old trade in Kohna, according to information which reached Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, head of the board of health, yesterday. The assistant county attorney is taking the matter up over there.